

### STORIES

Financial Literacy Education

of

Migrant Workers

Authors: Mudita Tiwari & Deepti KC





#### Foreword

Funded by IMTFI (University of California, Irvine), the Centre for Microfinance (IFMR Lead, Chennai) conducted a study in Dharavi, Mumbai - Asia's largest urban slum. The research was aimed at understanding the social, cultural and economic factors influencing modes of payments (cash versus electronic) used for conducting transactions in small-scale industries. Our findings indicate a strong preference for cash, the predominant mode of payment culturally accepted for business transactions. Despite having bank accounts and mobile phones, respondents were apprehensive about banking systems and had a limited understanding about the financial products and services such as remittance services available through mobile banking agents and mobile phones.

Our study particularly recognized employees (or wage-laborers) of small-scale enterprises as potential users of mobile banking service - if provided with relevant knowledge about these services. The employees primarily comprised migrants from poor socio-economic backgrounds. Some migrant employees did not have bank accounts in Dharavi due to lack of the proof of identification and proof of residence in Dharavi.

#### Foreword

However, most had voter ID cards that made them eligible to open No Frill Accounts or basic zero-balance accounts. Some employees already had bank accounts with the State Bank of India in their home states in Dharavi. Additionally, we also found that physical access to banks was not an issue for most of these migrants, with multiple Banks and Business Correspondents (BC) or Customer Service Providers (CSPs) in Dharavi. Yet, migrants did not actively use these formal channels to save or remit. This was primarily due to unawareness about low-risk, easy to use and cutting edge mobile banking services, and a persistent distrust of formal financial institutions. We hypothesize that low levels of financial literacy might be associated with adverse financial outcomes among this group.

We have designed context-specific financial literacy modules that not only aim to address the knowledge gap about financial products and services, but also the underlying behavioral biases impacting financial decisions. The modules are being developed as a series of "comic books" using a story telling approach. We are using two relatable characters Ramu and Shyamlal.

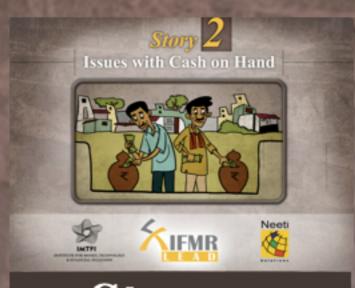
#### Foreword

Using real life stories we have tried to document the financial adversities that migrant populations face through the character of Shyamlal. We found our target group saves cash and infrequently uses mobile banking options; the stories emphasize financial behavior of two individuals in cashless versus cash-only scenarios. We have designed easy-to-understand visual and numerical illustrations of financial concepts, including importance of saving at a formal financial institution, money lost in delayed savings or lost interest, the power of compound interest growth, convenient options for banking via banking agents and mobile banking services. Additionally, we have tried to inform migrant populations about the (i) financial discipline, and (ii) approachable solutions that reduce savings inertia.

Each story ends with a question answer section and a review about the lessons learnt from the story. The question answer section asks respondents about the various topics in the story, and the lessons learnt section reiterates the important lessons learnt from the story. The purpose of this section is to solidify the lessons from each story using an easy to understand interactive style.







#### Story 2





#### Story 3



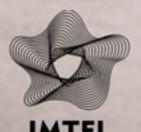






#### Story L Importance of Saving





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#### Importance of saving

Ramu and Shyamlal meet with an accident while they are working at a recycling factory.

The story highlights how Ramu copes with the unexpected expenditure using his savings, whereas, Shyamlal takes loans to pay the expenses.

















#### Our questions and your answers:

- 1. Think about your lifestyle, whom does it resemble, Ramu or Shyamlal?
- 2. Have you ever faced such a financial emergency?
- 3. How did you pay for this emergency? Did you take loan or used your savings?
- 4. Did you pay interest on your loan? What was the interest rate? How much extra you ended up paying because of inetrest?
- 5. What did you do to pay your loan?







#### Learning Lessons:

- 1. Start saving from today.
- 2. Save as little as you can every day.
- 3. Make saving a priority.
- 4. Control non essential expenses.







# Story 4 Issues with Cash on Hand





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#### Issues with cash on hand

Both Ramu and Shyamlal are saving for Diwali. Ramu deposits his savings in the bank, whereas Shyamlal keeps cash in hand, or with local storekeepers. The story highlights the financial adversities that Shyamlal faces from keeping cash in hand.



















#### Our questions and your answers:

- 1. Have you ever experienced any problems when trying to save money at home?
- 2. Have you ever experienced any problems when trying to save money with friends & family?
- 3. What are the advantages of saving at home?
- 4. What are the disadvantages of saving at home?







#### Learning Lessons:

- 1. If you have cash in hand, you are tempted to spend.
- 2. Keeping cash in hand is not safe because cash can easily be spent, stolen or destroyed.







#### Risks of Saving with Informal Institutions











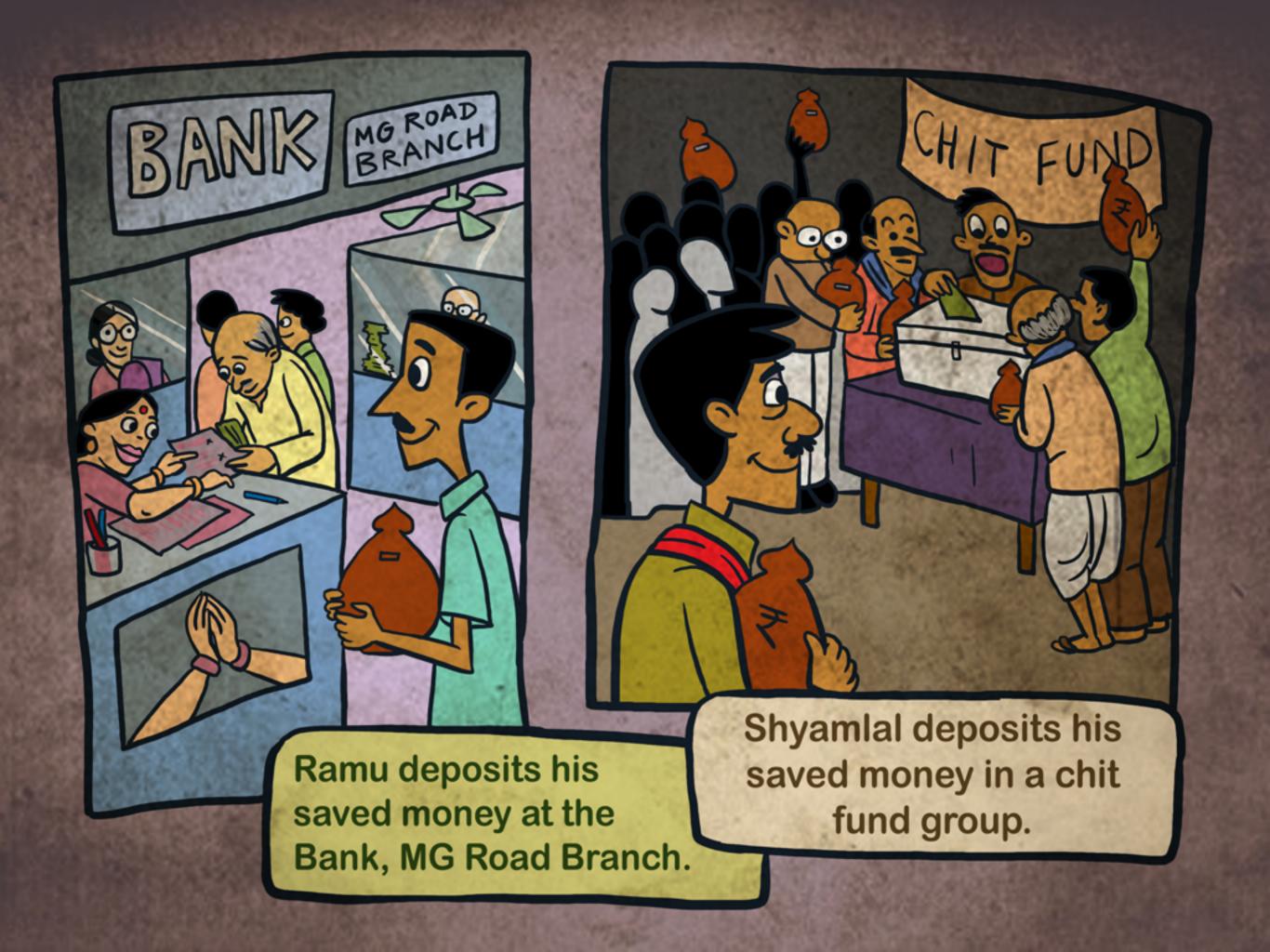
#### Risk of saving with informal institutions

Ramu deposits his money at the bank, whereas Shyamlal saves with the Chit Fund. One day, Ramu's bank closes down. At the same time, savings collected at Shyamlal's Chit Fund group get robbed. The story highlights the risk of saving with informal institutions, and the role of Banks and the Government in protecting investments.







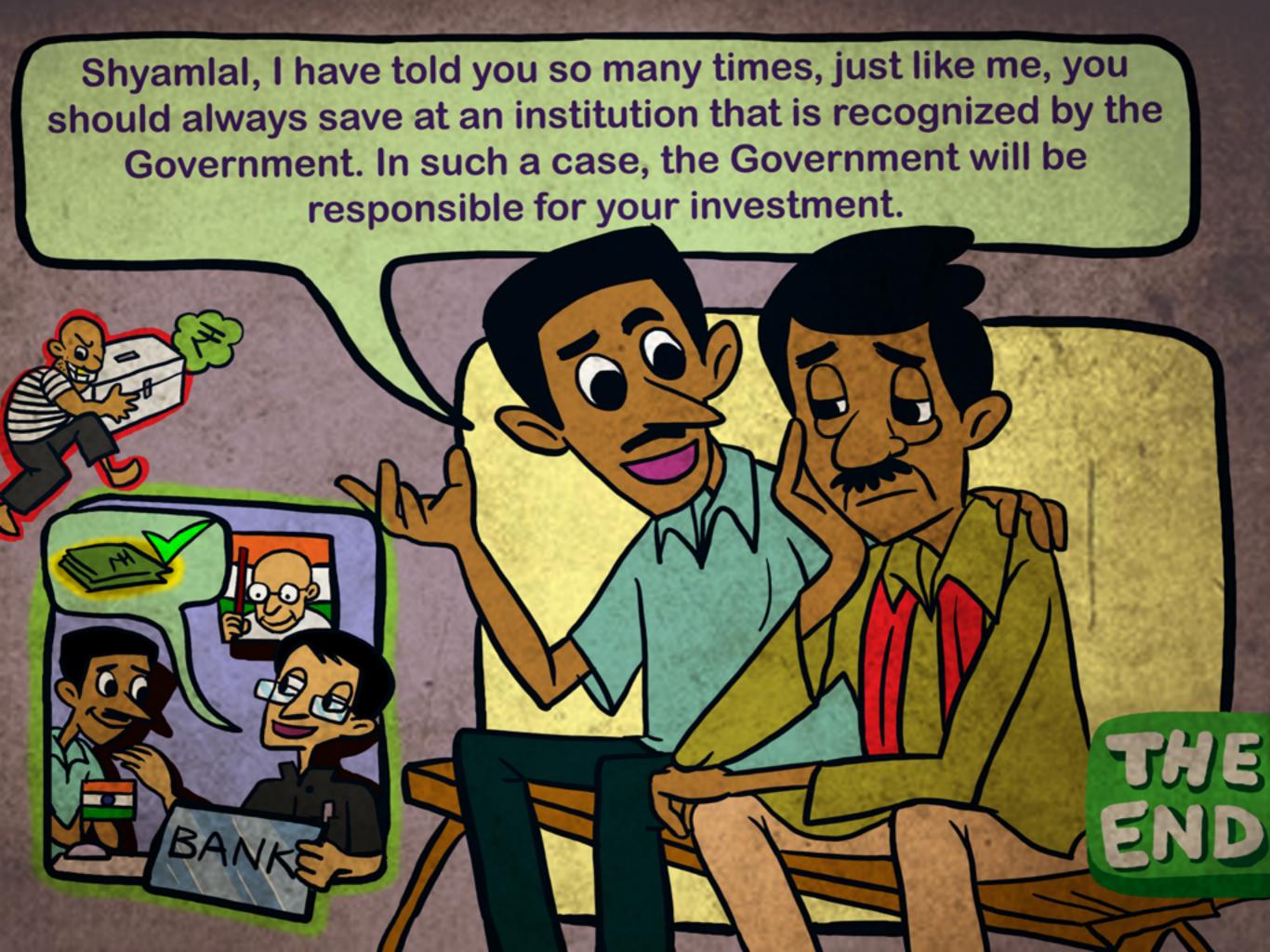


One day Ramu was on his way to deposit his saving at the Bank.









#### Our questions and your answers:

- 1. Have you ever heard of a situation similar to Shyamlal, where he lost money saving with a chit fund?
- 2. What are the advantages of saving with chit funds?
- 3. What are the disadvantages of saving with chit funds?







#### Learning Lessons:

- 1. Saving money with chit funds is easy, but also has risks.
- 2. If you lose money saving with chit funds, shopkeepers, friends or family, the government is not liable to return your money back.
- 3. If the bank closes down, then government guarantees to protect your investments.







# Story 4 Power of Compound Interest





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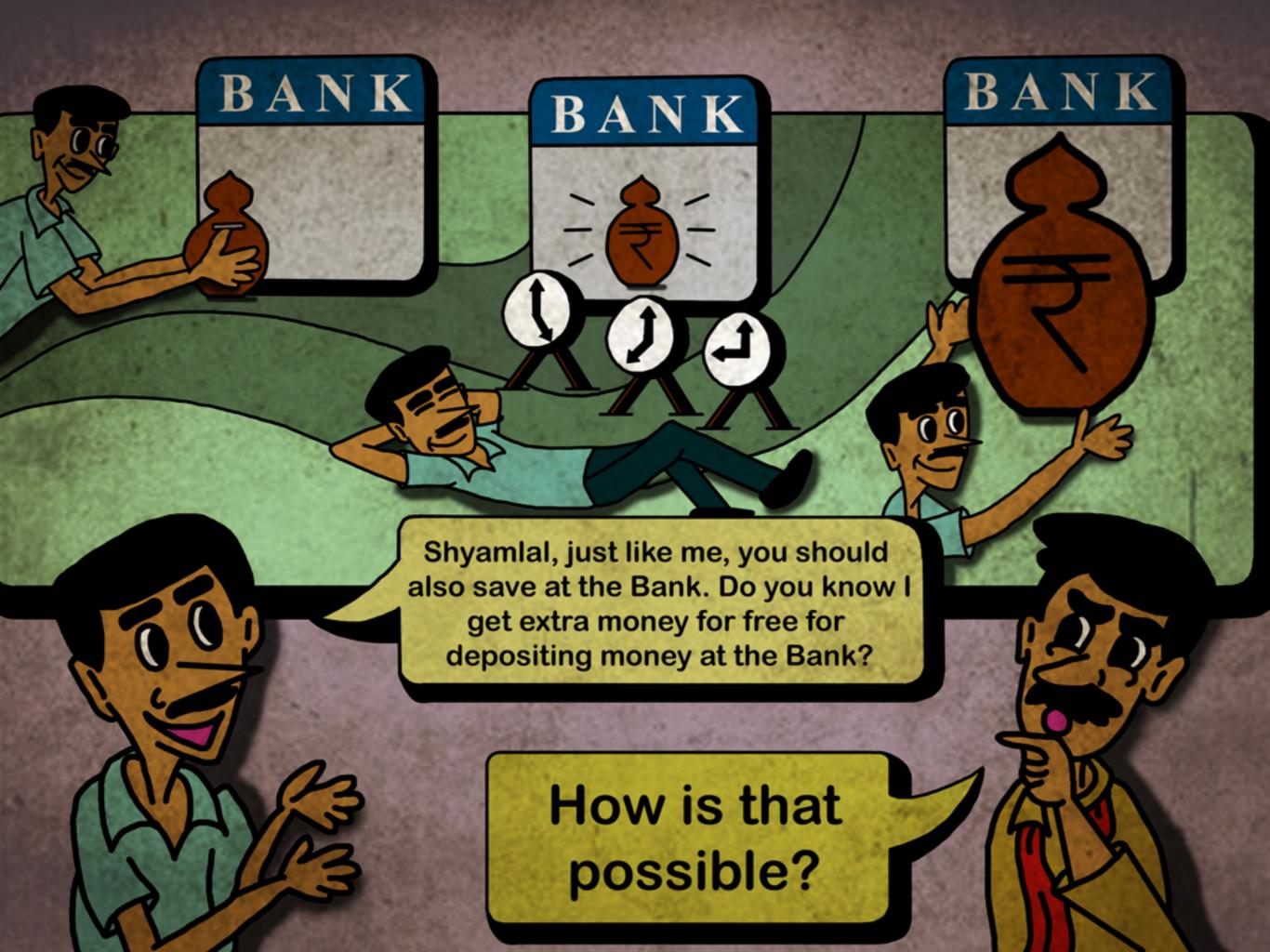
#### Power of compound interest

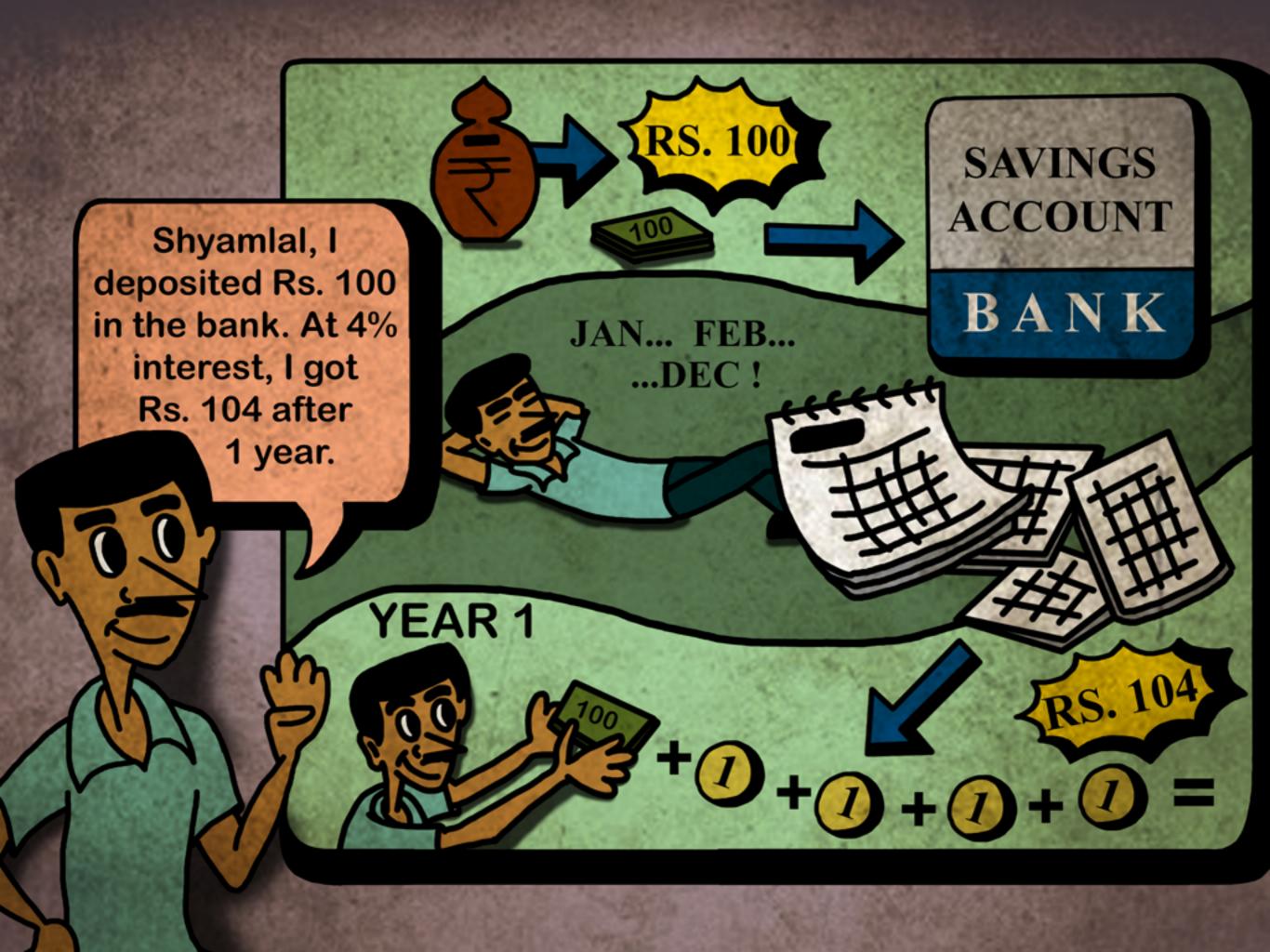
Ramu discusses the importance of compound interest in building long-term savings. The story highlights the power of compound interest – the ability to earn interest on interest.

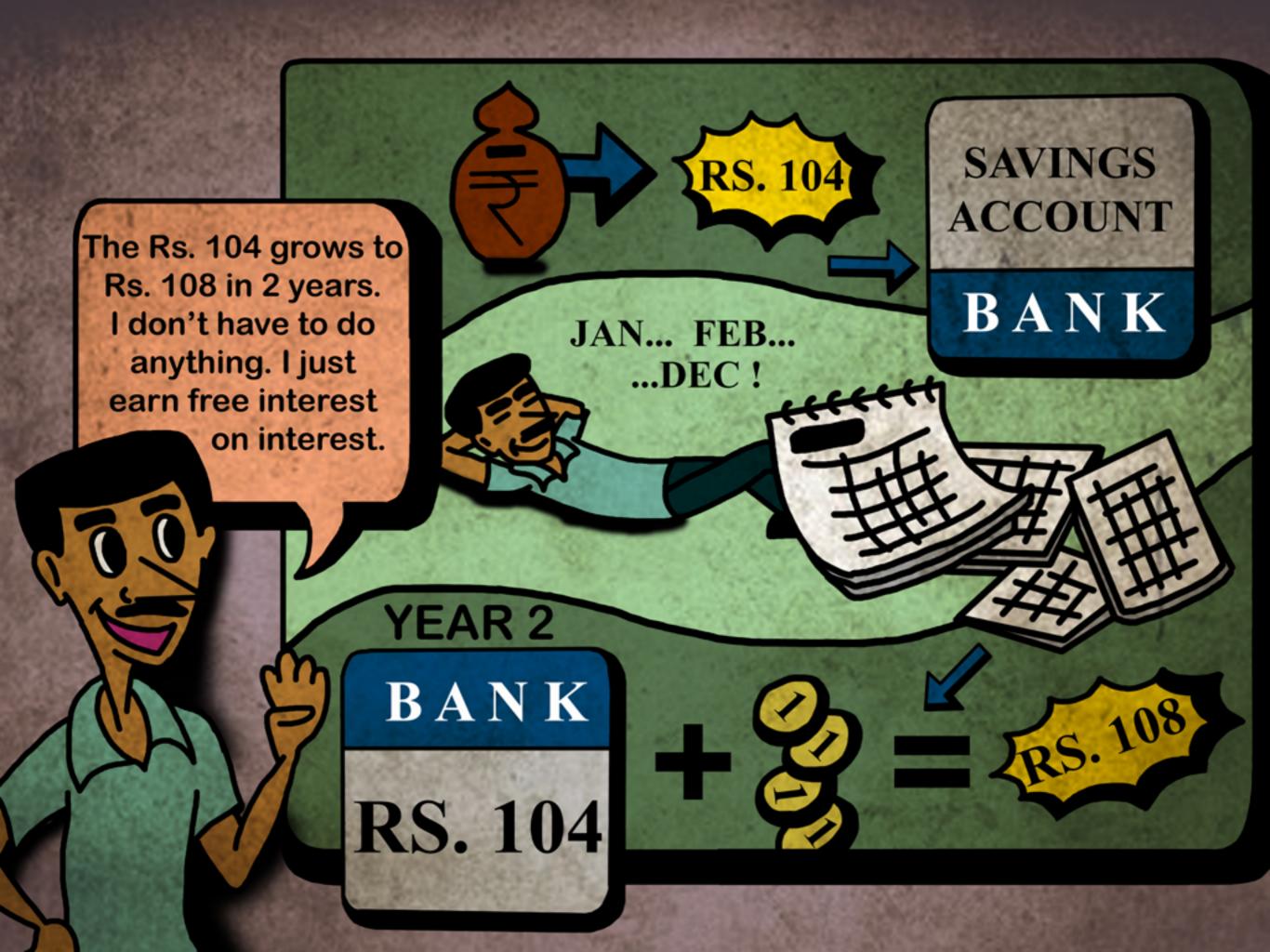


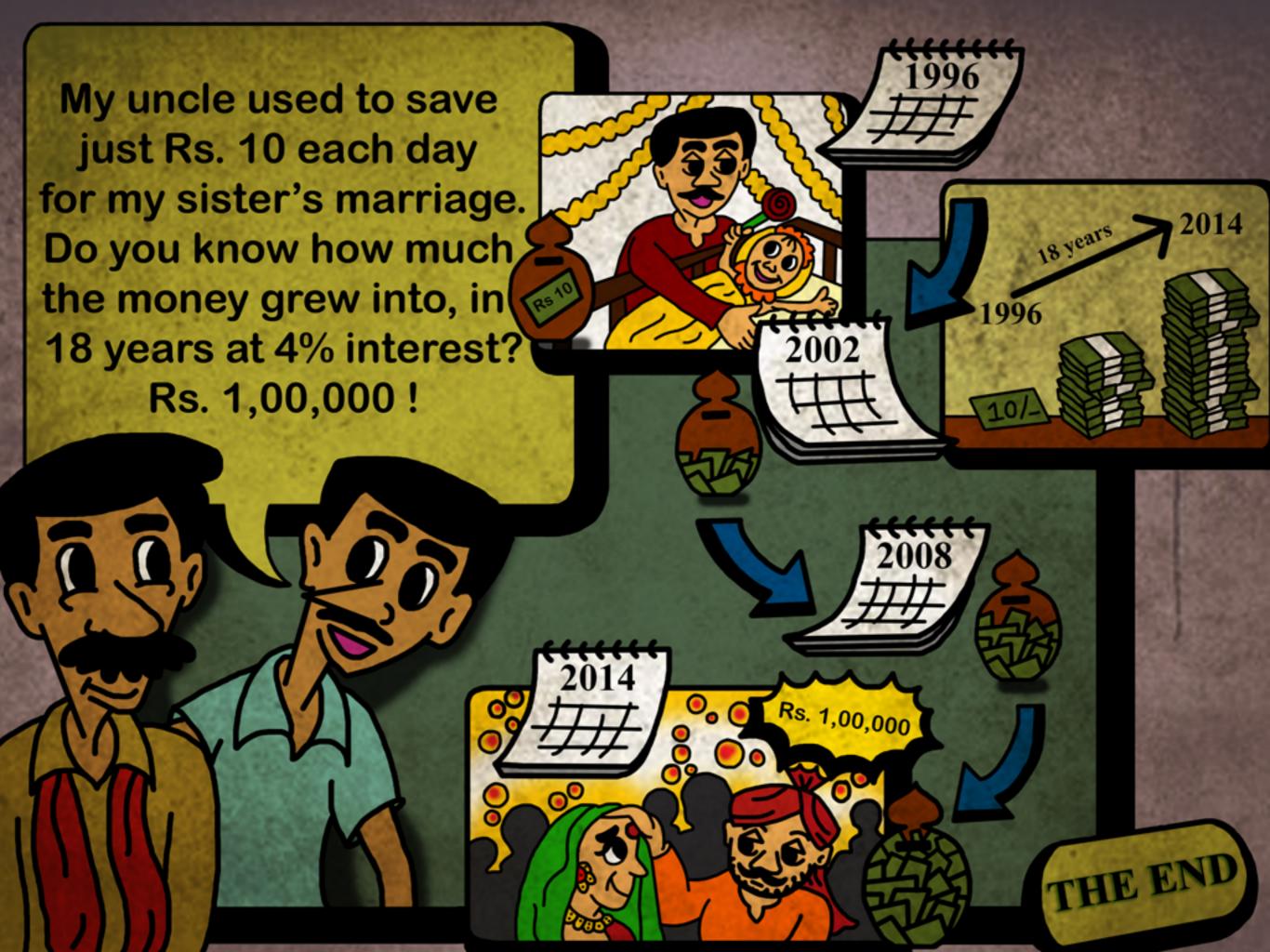












# Our questions and your answers:

- 1. Have you ever tried opening a bank account?
- 2. How was your experience at the bank?
- 3. What are the advantages of saving at bank?
- 4. What are the disadvantages of saving at bank?







## **Learning Lessons:**

- 1. Saving at the bank earns you free interest on interest.
- 2. Save whatever little you can at the bank to earn interest.
- 3. As long as the bank is registered with the government, your deposites are safe at the bank and guaranteed by the government.

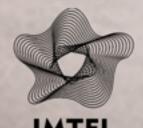






# Story Opening of Bank Accounts





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# Story 5

# Opening the bank accounts

Even though Shyamlal wants to use the banking services, he is reluctant to open an account due to psychological constraints that he faces. Ramu helps Shyamlal by addressing these constraints, and highlights the importance of using the banking services. He also explains new and innovative ways of opening bank accounts.



















## Our questions and your answers:

- 1. Did you know about No Frills Account?
- 2. Have you ever tried to open an No Frills Account?
- 3. What documents did you have to provide to open the account?
- 4. Do you have a mobile phone?
- 5. Have you ever received alerts from your banks?







### **Learning Lessons:**

- 1. No Frills Account is specifically designed for you. Take advantage of this service.
- 2. No Frills Account has no minimum balance requirement.
- 3. You can transact to Rs 1,00,000 per year and save up to Rs 50,000 per year using No Frills Account.
- 4. Register your mobile phone whenever you open an account to receive transaction information.







# Story O Usage of banking services





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# Story 6

# Usage of banking services

Despite opening the bank account,
Shyamlal still has apprehensions about perceived inconveniences of using the Bank, such as long lines and time spent conducting transactions.

Ramu informs Shyamlal about modern banking services that could be availed without visiting the bank branches.





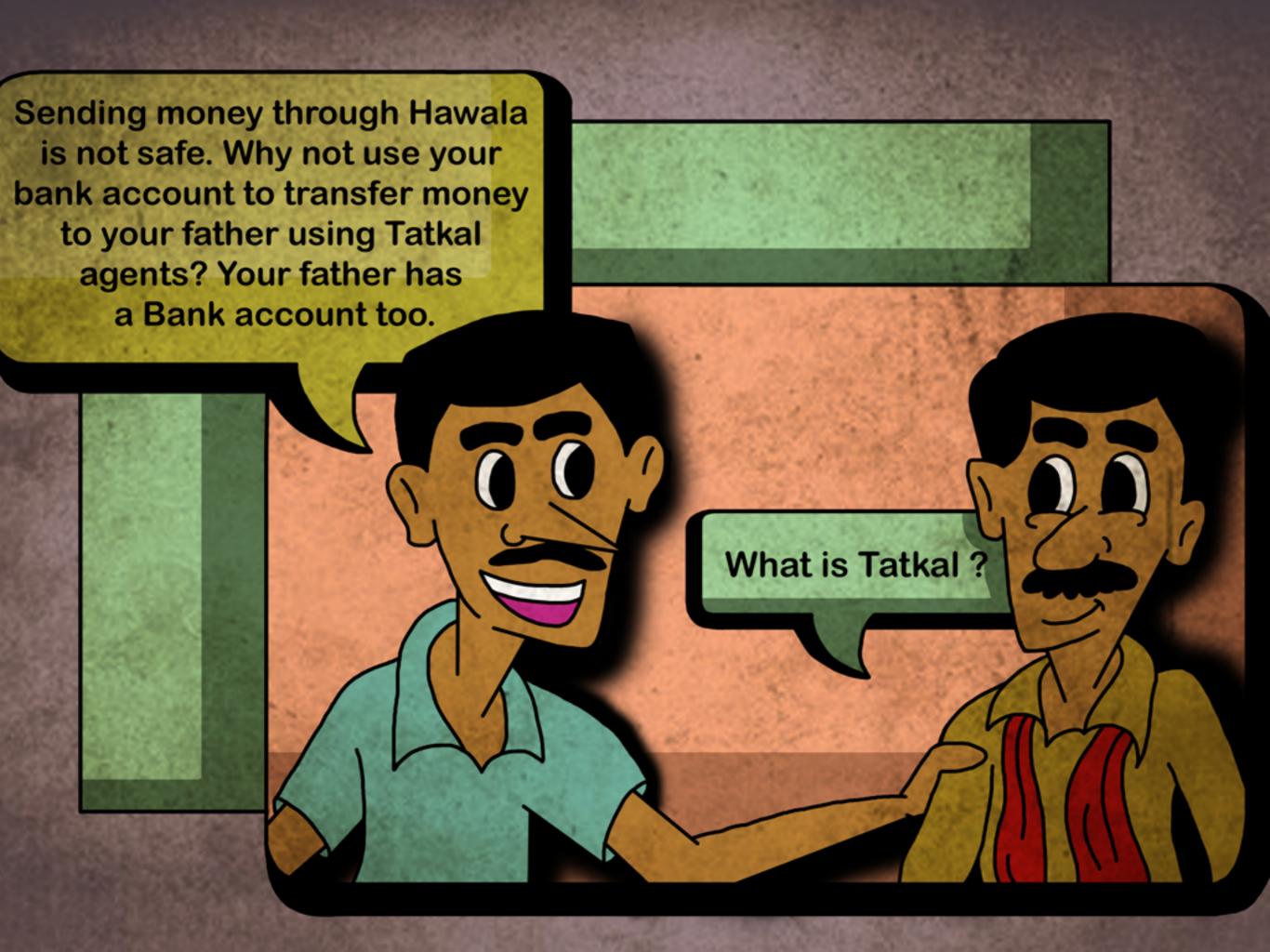




Save your salary directly in the Bank so that you are not tempted to spend it. Your employer can directly transfer your salary for free, using your IFSC Code and Account Number. Just use the ATM to withdraw money anytime.







#### **Tatkal Agents**

### **Kirana Shops**

**Kirana Shop** 

### **Mobile Shops**

#### **Post Offices**



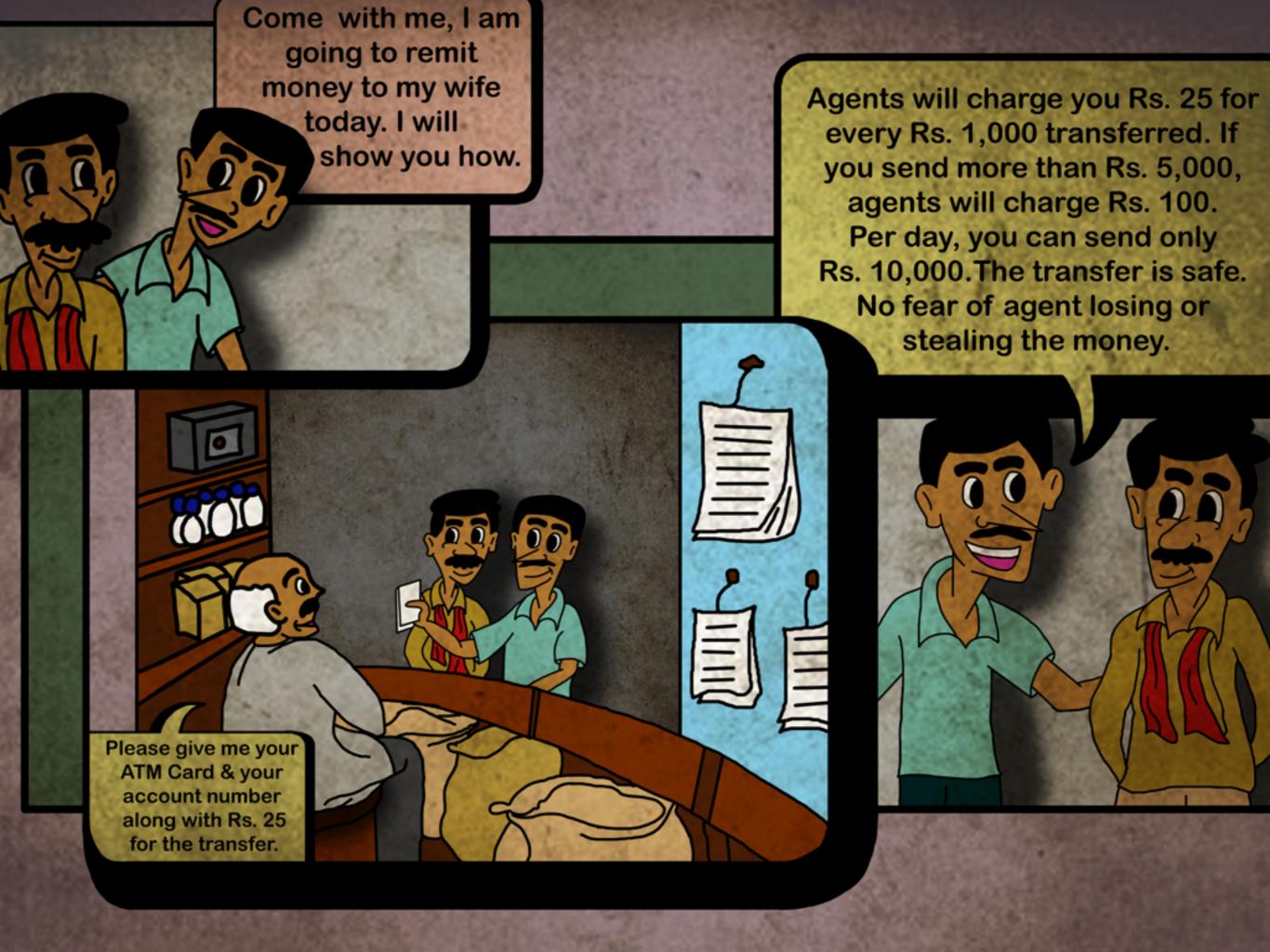
**Post Office** 



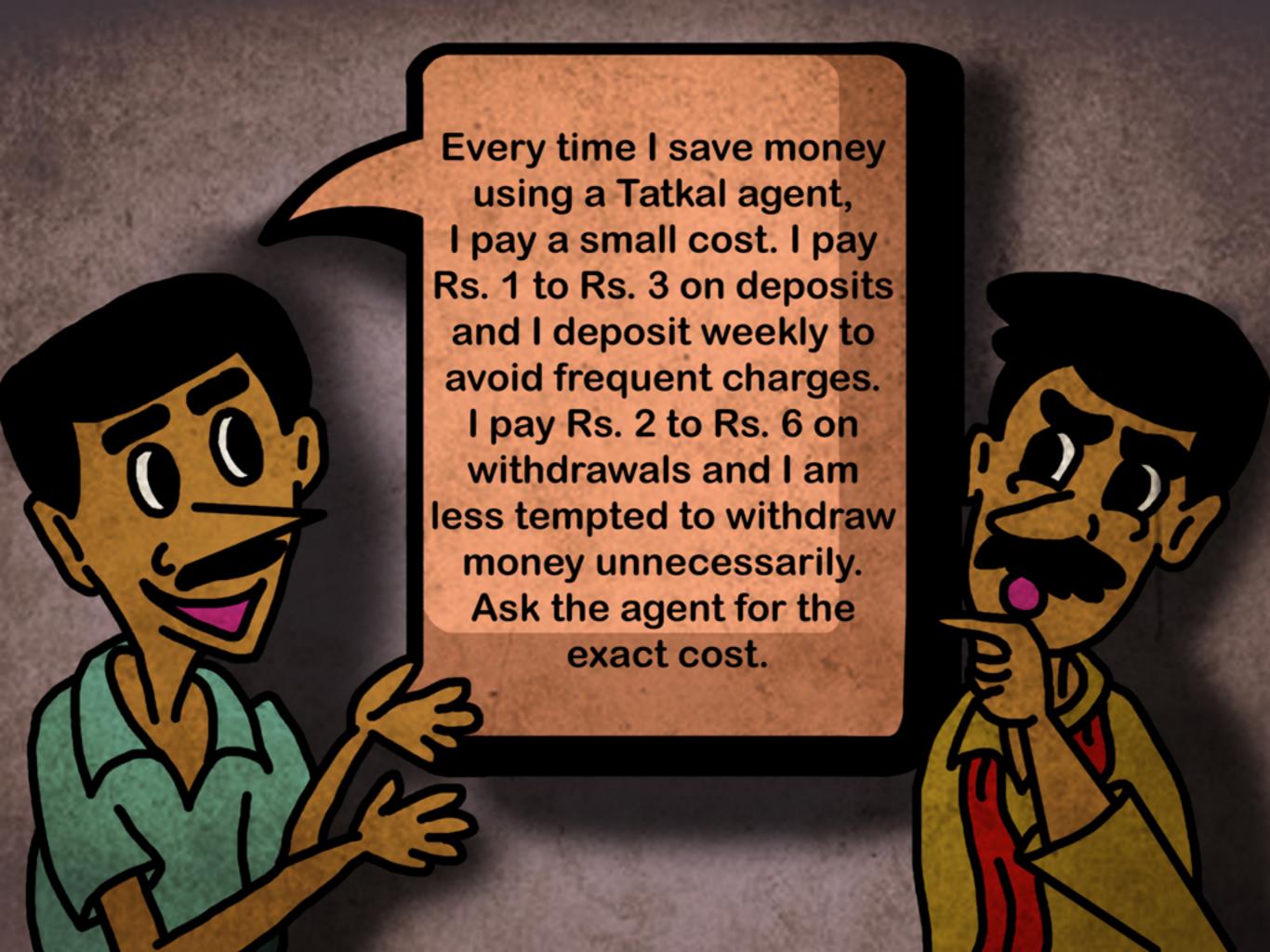
As certified agents of the banks like SBI, kirana and mobile shops owners and post offices can open NFA accounts for Rs. 100.

They can also accept deposits and remit money.











# Our questions and your answers:

- 1. Have you ever tried remitting money through a Tatkal Agent?
- 2. If yes, what steps did you follow to remit the money? How much did you pay in fees?
- 3. If no, would you be interested in using a Tatkal Agent in future to remit money?







## Learning Lessons:

- 1. No Frills Accounts are easy to use accounts for basic savings services.
- 2. You can use the NFA accounts to remit money home safely and quickly using Tatkal Agents, or using the bank.
- 3. Opening the account will take some time the first time, but will offer lifetime of benefits.





